UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1045
12 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter dated 9 September 1994 from H.E. Mr. Radoje Kontić, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concerning the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Security Council resolution 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 extended the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) until 30 September 1994. In this connection, I wish to convey to you the position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that it is necessary to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR beyond this date. Otherwise, it would be unrealistic to expect any further progress in keeping the fragile peace and in promoting the peace process.

The Republic of Croatia has persistently attempted to politicize the current negotiation process and has, contrary to the Vance plan, opened the question of a final political settlement. This is clearly indicated by the recent developments, in which Croatian population in areas bordering the UNPAs, obviously supported by the authorities, blocked UNPROFOR and made its work impossible, which is in direct violation of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 and the provisions of the Vance plan. In addition, there are permanent threats by the highest Croatian officials of the use of force as the most efficient means for resolving the problem of the UNPAs. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has consistently observed its obligations under the Vance plan as the only valid and agreed international instrument. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia believes that the Vance plan should be fully and consistently implemented.

The results achieved by UNPROFOR in peace-keeping, as well as the said developments, clearly indicate the need for an extension of the UNPROFOR mandate. Otherwise, the aggressive behaviour of Croatia would endanger not only the security of the population of the UNPAs but also of the UNPROFOR troops, as well as annulling all efforts of participants in the Geneva Conference aimed at restoring a lasting and equitable peace.

Considering that the Security Council is to adopt a new decision on the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate, we ask you kindly to bear in mind the fact that the presence of UNPROFOR in the Protected Areas is an important factor in the creation of the necessary conditions for a political settlement of the problem. In that respect, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to provide its fully support.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you my appreciation and gratitude for your peace efforts aimed at the restoration of a lasting peace and a just settlement in the former Yugoslav space.

Radoje KONTIĆ

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Security Council

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S/1994/1046
12 September 1994

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LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In conjunction with the letter of 9 September 1994 that was forwarded to the Security Council by this Mission regarding the attack on the "safe area"/"exclusion zone" of Bihac, we would like to address this further communication to the Security Council at the request of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While the "safe area"/"exclusion zone" of Bihac was being attacked, the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Lieutenant General Michael Rose, visited with the President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Alija Izetbegovic. We were dismayed to hear General Rose propose that the "exclusion zone" of Bihac would be defined as a radius 3 kilometres from the city centre itself when actually the entire Bihac region safe area is much larger (25 kilometres by 25 kilometres). In fact, most of the civilian population of the Bihac region, well in excess of 100,000, would be beyond the "exclusion zone" that General Rose proposed.

We must register with the Security Council our deep protest to this proposal because: (a) it is inconsistent with "safe area" resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and effectively undermines their purpose; (b) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) "exclusion zone" concept is born out of resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) and therefore should not be inconsistent with these enabling resolutions, which define the protected zone as "Bihac and the surrounding area"; and (c) most of the civilian population that is intended to be protected is outside the zone as proposed by General Rose. (This, in effect, would be inviting the Serbian forces to attack and plunder civilian areas up to the 3-kilometre boundary.)

We request that the Security Council take the necessary steps to ensure that the word and spirit of its resolutions are not undermined, especially with the consequent threat to civilian life.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

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A/49/377
S/1994/1047
12 September 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 142 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that Iraq is aware of the obligations of the host country and Member States under the Headquarters Agreement, which include the obligation to facilitate the entry of authorities of Member States into the United States of America in order to carry out their official duties relating to the work of the Organization.

However, we have observed, since 1993, in the course of our relations with the host country and on those occasions when we have had to apply for entry visas for Iraqi officials, that entry visas have not been granted in accordance with a single criterion and, furthermore, the procedure for granting such visas has been characterized by a failure to consider the nature of such missions, both when they had been scheduled well in advance and when they were of an urgent nature that required the presence of such officials as soon as possible.

You are aware that the responsibilities arising from the current nature of relations between Iraq and the United Nations require permanent and direct official contacts and negotiations between Iraqi officials and officials of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council and the Special Commission, which are responsible for ensuring that these obligations are fulfilled. Accordingly, the presence of Iraqi officials and experts responsible for establishing such contacts under any circumstances require that the host country facilitate such measures in keeping with its obligations, especially since the dates of some of these missions cannot be established in advance.

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* A/49/150.

We have noted with displeasure that, recently, restrictions have been imposed that bear no relation to the substance of the measures, namely, the granting of entry visas to Iraqi officials, and that the nature of these missions has not been taken into account, which has led, as in the present instance, to the delayed arrival in New York of a significant number of members of the delegation accompanying the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, who were involved in the work of the Special Commission, and who came to participate in the debates relating to the review scheduled to take place on 14 September 1994.

I hope that you will take prompt action to resolve these problems with the host country, in accordance with the provisions relating to the equal treatment of all Member States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 142 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1994/1048
14 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a table showing the bombs, missiles, mines and other matériel, a total of 3,153 items, left behind by the 30-Power aggression against Iraq and found and disposed of in the various parts of Iraq between 1 and 31 August 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Monthly status of bomb disposal during the period 1-31 August 1994

Governorate	Human losses		Material losses	Type of matériel disposed of
	Death	Injury		
Baghdad	1	12	ID 2 500 000	2 offensive grenades 1 80-mm mortar shell 62 57-mm anti-aircraft projectiles 1 82-mm mortar shell 1 120-mm mortar shell
Karbala	-	-		1 tear-gas rocket 2 defensive grenades
Basra	-	-		16 cluster bombs 26 bombs 12 Vaz missiles 170 rockets 51 Vaz missiles 22 artillery shells 453 mortar bombs 1 750 anti-personnel mines 502 anti-armour mines 1 bomb container cover
Salah al-Din	-	-		2 stick missiles 1 cluster bomb
Maysan	2	1		41 anti-personnel mines 4 cluster bombs
Babil	-	-		1 60-mm mortar shell
Muthanna	-	-		1 tank shell
Ninawa	-	-		21 cluster bombs 1 missile
Dhi Qar	-	-		8 cluster bombs
Total				3 153

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S/1994/1049
14 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 5 September 1994 referring to the letter dated 14 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (S/1994/830) issued on 17 July 1994, which contained allegations of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period from 1 to 30 April 1994, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq denies the allegations made in the letter, which are merely intended to create a climate of tension and which reflect tendencies that cast doubt on the good faith of the Iranian side, to which we wish to draw attention.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq assures you of its compliance with the cease-fire and the terms of the area of separation between the two countries and expresses the hope that Iran will abide by those terms in the same spirit and refrain from repeating such allegations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/1994/1050
14 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 1 June 1994, at 1100 hours, an Iraqi truck carrying three personnel from Lajmeh sentry post at the geographic coordinates of NC6410023100 on the map of Kani Sheikh left for the geographic coordinates of NC7110022400 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land, west of border pillar 39.

2. On 1 June 1994, three Iraqi IFA vehicles were seen transporting almost 100 Iraqi personnel from the geographic coordinates of NC5070036400 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, south of border pillar 40/5, to the Koomeh Sang sentry post and the Gisskeh command post at the geographic coordinates of NC5850038500 on the map of Sumar.

3. On 2 June 1994, at 1430 hours, an Iraqi compressor vehicle carrying 24 personnel was seen facilitating a change of guards and moving ammunition and rocket launchers at the geographic coordinates of NC6420027600, 6440027100 and NC6250028400 on the map of Kani Sheikh in no man's land, west and south of border pillars 39/4, 39/5 and 39/6.

4. On 2 June 1994, at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the observatory of the Kassehkaf sentry post in Iraq fired an 81-millimetre mortar shell at Iranian territory. The shell fell at the geographic coordinates of NC7220021700 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land, east of border pillar 38, north-west of the sentry post of Halaleh.

5. On 3 June 1994, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the observatory of the Kassehkaf sentry post in Iraq fired two 81-millimetre mortar shells at Iranian territory, which fell at the geographic coordinates of NC7200021000 on the map of Halaleh, in no man's land, east of border pillar 38, north-west of the sentry post of Halaleh.

6. On 3 June 1994, a total of eight Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling and fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP4770036400 on the map of Khosroabad and TP2920062500 of Khorramshahr.

7. On 5 June 1994, at 1930 hours, two armed personnel dressed in fatigues crossed the border and entered Iranian territory 4 kilometres north of the Ney Khassr sentry post at the geographic coordinates of NC9000013000 on the map of Halaleh, south-east of border pillar 35/4 and Meimak Heights. They intended to ambush Iranian forces who intercepted the intruders in time and forced them to retreat into Iraqi territory.

8. On 5 June 1994, Iraqi forces stationed a surface-to-air launcher at the geographic coordinates of NC8730001800 on the map of Anjireh.

9. On 6 June 1994, at 1540 hours, a number of Iraqi military personnel in two motor boats were seen patrolling at the geographic coordinates of TP2700070000 on the map of Khorramshahr.

10. On 7 June 1994, a number of antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory 13 kilometres north of border pillar 114 at the heights opposite Ahmadboroo Village at the geographic coordinates of NF3600019000 on the map of Alavan. Those elements were pursued by Iranian border police and returned to Iraq.

11. On 8 June 1994, 27 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Alooksofla at the geographic coordinates of NE8600082000 on the map of Baneh. They threatened the villagers and extorted money from them. They left this village for Kaniband and Kanibana at the geographic coordinates of NE8000078000 on the map of Baneh. They engaged in battle with Iranian border police and then returned to Iraq.

12. On 9 June 1994, a number of antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of NF3600019000 on the map of Alavan, at the heights overlooking Ahmadboroo village. These elements were pursued by Iranian border police and returned to Iraqi territory.

13. On 9 June 1994, 24 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of 2780069800 on the map of Khorramshahr, TP4590048700 on the map of Khosroabad, TP6310016200 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir and TP3990056500 on the map of Abadan.

14. On 11 June 1994, 12 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Gooreh at the geographic coordinates of NE6100081000 on the map of Garmab. They threatened the villagers and subjected them to extortion. They then left the village for Iraq at 2200 hours.

15. On 11 June 1994, 15 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Bardehsoor at the geographic coordinates of NF3600015000 on the map of Alavan, within 8 kilometres of border pillar 112. They left this village for the village of Savan at the geographic coordinates of NF3200017000 on the map of Alavan north of border pillar 112. In this village they engaged in battle with Iranian border police and then returned to Iraq.

16. On 12 June 1994, at 1330 hours, 40 antirevolutionary elements were seen by Iranian forces at the Navieh Khan turn in Poorak Mountain, south of border pillar 125 at the geographic coordinates of NF9120097200, on the map of Dizej. They returned to Iraq as soon they sighted the Iranian forces.

17. On 12 June 1994, at 1330 hours, five grey Iraqi IFA vehicles with five passengers started off from the geographic coordinates of NC50036400 on the map of Sumar and unloaded artillery at the geographic coordinates of NC5760038700 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, north of Komahsang Mountain and south of Height 330, west of border pillar 40/5. The vehicles then returned to their original point of departure.

18. On 14 June 1994, at 0900 hours, 20 Iraqi military personnel in five Toyota vehicles set up five single-occupancy tents at the geographic coordinates of PB3470040900 on the map of Koohe Toonel, north of Sheikh Ahmad village and south of border pillar 26/3.

19. On 14 June 1994, 30 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP5330028000 on the map of Khosroabad, TP5600020000 on the map of Faw, TP6860014200 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir, and TP3690059300 on the map of Abadan.

20. On 15 June 1994, 17 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP64515600 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir and TP2410071600 on the map of Khorramshahr.

21. On 16 June 1994, a number of Iraqi forces installed a heavy machine-gun at the geographic coordinates of ND3800006000 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 53/3.

22. On 17 June 1994, at 0100 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were seen building a kiosk at the geographic coordinates of NC5800038000 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, south of border pillar 40/5.

23. On 17 June 1994, at 1110 hours, four Iraqi military personnel were seen constructing canopies at the side of the Al-Meghdad sentry post at the geographic coordinates of ND4150010200 on the map of Khosravi west of border pillars 55, 55/1 and 55/2.

24. On 17 June 1994, at 1450 hours, three vehicles carrying 20 Iraqi soldiers left the geographic coordinates of ND5110027000, on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in no man's land, east of the sentry post of Hedayat, north of the abandoned village of Majidsalar in Iraq. They drove in the direction of the geographic coordinates of ND5390024700 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

25. On 18 June 1994, Iraqi forces stationed at the Fakkeh sentry post set up a number of tents west of border pillar 22 at the geographic coordinates of PA4600045000 on the map of Yebis.

26. On 19 June 1994, 24 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling the geographic coordinates of TP1900073000 on the map of Khorramshahr, south of border

pillars 1/5 and 1/6, and the coordinates of TP6310016500 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir and TP3700059500 on the map of Abadan.

27. On 19 June 1994, Iraqi forces stationed at the Fakkeh sentry post set up eight group tents at the geographic coordinates of PA5000050000 on the map of Yebis, west of border pillar 22.

28. On 20 June 1994, at 0100 hours, six antirevolutionary elements in a rowboat at Nahr-e-Khin in Arvand Rud at the coordinates of TP2200072000 on the map of Khorramshahr intended to penetrate into Iranian territory. The timely reaction of Iranian forces prevented them from entering Iran, and they were forced to retreat to the Iraqi coastline.

29. On 20 June 1994, at 1000 hours, a number of antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of QA5000050000 on the map of Yebis at border pillar 22 and the Iranian sentry post of Fakkeh. They returned to Iraq when pursued by Iranian forces.

30. On 20 June 1994, at 1320 hours, an Iraqi bulldozer was seen digging the earth at the geographic coordinates of TP4620026500 on the map of Khosroabad.

31. On 20 June 1994, 37 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP2700070000 on the map of Khorramshahr, TP4890037800 on the map of Khosroabad, TP6820014300 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir and TP3690059500 on the map of Abadan.

32. On 21 June 1994, at 1030 hours, 12 Iraqi military personnel were seen moving from the geographic coordinates of NC5480041600 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, west of border pillars 43 and 44, north of Miantang valley, in the direction of the coordinates of NC5140045200 on the map of Sumar.

33. On 21 June 1994, 50 antirevolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory in Shiller region, 9 kilometres away from border pillar 96/11. They entered the heights at the Ketter Rash Mountain at the geographic coordinates of PE0500071000 on the map of Nanoor. They then broke up into two groups of 25 persons. The first group entered Haftash village at the coordinates of PE0000077000 on the map of Nanoor, within 10 kilometres of border pillar 96/14. They extorted and terrorized the villagers and then rejoined the other group of 25 at the geographic coordinates of NE9800081000 on the map of Nanoor. The two groups then proceeded to extort money from the residents of the village of Vizmaleh and then returned to Iraq.

34. On 22 June 1994, 25 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP6830014200 on the map of Nahr-e-Alishir, TP5190031900 on the map of Khosroabad and TP3970056700 on the map of Abadan.

35. On 23 June 1994, at 1820 hours, 10 Iraqi military personnel unloaded heavy objects in no man's land at the geographic coordinates of PB1040072200 on the map of Mehran, south of border pillar 33 and Zalooab Mount. They then left this area for the geographic coordinates of PB0550068000 on the map of Mehran, north-west of Farrokhabad in Iran and north-east of Ta'an village.

36. On 24 June 1994, 12 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP4825037250, TP4800034500, TP5400022500 on the map of Khosroabad and the coordinates of TP3700059500 on the map of Abadan.

37. On 25 June 1994, at 1300 hours, a number of Iraqi military personnel dressed in commando uniforms were seen joining their units at the geographic coordinates of TQ1670031500 on the map of Hosseinieh, south of border pillar 11 and north of border pillar 10 in no man's land.

38. On 26 June 1994, at 1930 hours, six Iraqi military personnel were seen at the geographic coordinates of TQ1670031500 on the map of Hosseinieh, south of border pillar 11 and north of border pillar 10.

39. On 26 June 1994, at 2000 hours, Iraqi military personnel installed a Greenoff gun at the geographic coordinates of ND415001200 on the map of Khosravi, at the Iraqi sentry post of Al-Meghdad west of border pillars 55, 55/1, and 55/2.

40. On 26 June 1994, 17 Iraqi motor boats carrying 28 passengers were seen patrolling Arvand Rud at the geographic coordinates of TP5100042000, TP5200031000, and TP5300029000 on the map of Khosroabad.

41. On 27 and 28 June 1994, at 1925 and 1120 hours, two Iraqi soldiers, accompanied by two women, were seen passing through Doraji sentry post in no man's land at the geographic coordinates of PB1060074200 on the map of Mehran, south of Zalooab Mountain and border pillar 33 at Height 230.

42. On 28 June 1994, at 2340 hours, Iraqi forces constructed and occupied three observation embankments at the geographic coordinates of TP1530075500 on the map of Khorramshahr, in the vicinity of border pillars 1/21 and 1/22 in no man's land.

43. On 29 June 1994, at 1800 hours, an Iraqi tractor with two passengers left the geographic coordinates of NC6830024100 on the map of Kani Sheikh in no man's land of border pillar 1/39. The tractor moved towards Iraqi territory and after 20 minutes returned to its original point of departure with eight soldiers.

44. On 29 June 1994, at 2000 hours, several teams of inspectors in patrol vehicles and accompanied by armed guards inspected the military bases of Iraq at the geographic coordinates of TP3030057500 on the map of Khorramshahr, south of Minoo.

45. On 30 June 1994, at 0845 hours, two Iraqi military personnel were seen installing barbed wire at the geographic coordinates of TP3950056400 on the map of Abadan, north of Ziadieh in no man's land.

46. On 30 June 1994, at 0930 hours, an Iraqi bulldozer was seen constructing an embankment at the geographic coordinates of TP5200026000 on the map of Khosroabad, north of Nahr-e-Khalfan and south of Nahr-e-Moamir.

47. On 30 June 1994, at 1530 hours, three large Iraqi boats were seen patrolling Arvan Rud.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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S/1994/1051
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 13 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the great 1 September Revolution, concerning the situation in Haiti. I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement dated 13 September 1994 by the Leader of the Revolution

If there is an invasion of the independent Republic of Haiti, a State Member of the United Nations, then it becomes an international obligation for the community of nations to act.

If the world fails to act now, it means that the campaign launched by 30 States to regain Kuwait is futile and the so-called United Nations, its Charter and its actions are also futile because of the contradiction which could only be resolved by dissolving the United Nations practically and morally.

If the invasion takes place, then it will have no value except to reaffirm what we have said before regarding the United States of America, its tyranny and its threat to mankind. It will also reaffirm that the United States is a State without conscience and morals: it is afraid but never ashamed. If the invasion takes place, it will herald the transformation of the world into a jungle where big animals mercilessly kill smaller ones.

In that case, the smaller animals will have no option but to rally together in the largest possible group for protection. As for the States which support this invasion and cooperate in it, they are cowards and degenerates.

If the United Kingdom is proved to have agreed to or participated in this invasion, then it provides further evidence of what we announced before, namely, that the so-called Western civilization and Christian civilization have collapsed and become a mere lie and farce.

I implore the President of the United States not to become an officer implementing the standing orders issued by Reagan and Bush. The resignation of a Democratic President is a million times better than his survival amid the corpses and skeletons of the innocent peoples of small nations, which are sacrificed whenever a United States President feels that his situation in his country has become untenable.

I also implore the Pope to salvage what can be salvaged from the remnants of the collapsing edifice of Christianity.

The invasion of Haiti does not have a single word in its support in the United Nations Charter, international law or moral principles. It would also constitute a grave precedent, as any State subject to mass immigration would find it necessary to occupy the State from which it came, and this occupation would then have to be supported by the United Nations.

It is requested that this statement be recorded in the documents of the United Nations for reference in similar cases that may arise in the future.